TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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CUT IN WAGES BY RAILROADS

Three Systems in East and Five in West

ALSO TO REDUCE RATES

Thousands Of Men Will Be Affected—N. Y. Central's Plan Excludes Members Of Big Four Brotherhods.

New York.—Eight more railroads have joined in the movement to revise wages started by the Pennsylvania. Thousands of workers will be affected by the reductions planned by the roads, three in East and five in the West.

Those in the East are the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Philadelphia and Reading. Practically every road having headquarters in Chicago announced its intention of following the Pennsylvania's lead, the list including the Santa Fe, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern.

The reductions on the New York Central and the New Haven, scheduled for April 15, affect about 6,000 men all told, in addition to the 43,000 previously notified of like intention. On the Philadelphia and Reading about 25,000 unskilled workers will be included.

Dispatches from Chicago said that the Western roads planning the reduction first will hold conferences with employes and if the roads and workers are unable to agree on the reductions the disputes will be carried to the Railroad Labor Board.

The employes on the New York Central and New Haven affected rank from office boys to chief clerks and office foremen in all classes. The proposed plan, however, does not include men actually engaged in the operation of trains, telegraphers, station agents and the higher executives.

The men for the most part affected are members of the shop crafts, rated as skilled men, and the cuts proposed range from 5 cents an hour in the case of office boys and messengers to 13 cents an hour for shop mechanics and 15 cents an hour for mechanics engaged on section work. The present hourly wage for men rates as mechanics is not less than 85 cents an hour, so that the proposed minimum rate will not be less than 72 cents for this class.

This rate of 72 cents an hour is the rate prevailing for men carried as mechanics prior to the award of the Railroad Labor Board of July 20, 1920. This award carried increases ranging from 5 to 22½ cents an hour and represented an increase in the railroad's labor bill of roughly $600,000,000.

It is now the intention of the railroad managers to wipe out this increase in their wage bill and voluntarily submit to a reduction in rates that will decrease their gross revenues by a like amount, trusting to the increase in business lower rates will bring and economics in other lines to bring up net revenues to a point where railroad operation will be profitable.

This cut of $600,000,000 a year is the largest wage cut ever sought by any American industry. With it goes the proposal that the national agreements made by the Railroad Administration and the railroad unions be abolished, permitting, according to Gen. W. W. Atterbury, spokesman for the roads, a saving of an additional $300,000,000.

HARDING URGES COLOMBIA PACT.

New Executive's First Congressional Message Advocates Ratification.

Washington.—A special message sent by President Harding to the Senate asking early ratification of the $25,000,000 treaty with Colombia immediately started a vigorous controversy, with a considerable group of Republicans aligned in opposition.

It was the new Executive's first congressional message and as anticipated, developed the first open differences between Senate Republicans. The communication was brief and was understood to have recommended ratification of the long delayed treaty principally on the ground that such action would improve relations between the United States and Colombia and have a beneficial effect on relations between the United States and all of Latin-America. Publication of the message, read in an executive session of the Senate, was deferred.

1,000 LOST IN SHIPWRECK.

Chinese Vessel Strikes Rocks Off Port Of Swatow.

Amoy, China.—One thousand persons were drowned when the steamship Hong Moh was wrecked on Lamock Island, off the Port of Swatow, March 3, according to details received here. The vessel struck the rocks and sank immediately. There were few lifeboats on board and no wireless. The steamer, which was a coolie carrier, was bound from Singapore for Amoy, and had 1,200 souls aboard.

EARLY RECOGNITION OF MEXICO.

Harding Representative Recommends Such Action.

Washington.—Early recognition of the Obregon government in Mexico has been recommended strongly to President Harding by Elmer Dover, his personal representative in conveying a message to the Mexican President. It also was learned that Mr. Harding on the day of his inauguration received Manuel Vargas, Obregon's representative in this country.

HARDING INAUGURATION COST ONLY $1,500.

Washington.—President Harding's inauguration cost just $1,500 out of the $50,000 special appropriation made by Congress, according to Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds. The money went into guard rails and other safety devices, he said, the inaugural stand, where the actual ceremony took place, having been built by the telephone company which installed amplifiers.

"DRYS" WORRIED AT PALMER RULING

Manufacture of Beer and Wines as Medicine Lawful

DOCTORS SOLE JUDGES

In Physician's Discretion—Officials, According To Opinion, Cannot Put Limit To Prescriptions.

Washington.—Beer and wines are given the same status as whisky under an opinion by the Attorney General just made public by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The ruling, one of the most important since the advent of national prohibition, makes it possible for all alcoholic liquors to be used for medical and other nonbeverage purposes, and for all to be manufactured and sold for these purposes subject only to the limitations of the Volstead Act on nonbeverage intoxicants.

The opinion was written by former Attorney General Palmer the day before he retired from office, and was in reply to a series of questions from internal revenue and prohibition officials bearing on construction of half a dozen moot points in the law.

There are many rumors afloat that the opinion had wrecked plans of dry advocates of liquor sales. Officials refused to comment on the reports, however, but Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-saloon League issued a statement in which he said that 39 States had State codes prohibiting the prescribing of beer for medicinal purposes. Mr Wheeler declared the opinion was not in accord with the purpose of the Federal law.

"Congress clearly did not intend to attempt to legalize what the State laws prohibit," Mr. Wheeler said. "Unless the opinion is overruled Congress should amend the law. It is difficult, of course, to overrule it because the Government and the brewers are on the same side of the case and there is no one to contest it unless the new Attorney General overrules the opinion."

The opinion appeared ambiguous in some respects, officials said, and as a result they were unable to determine whether the government had power, in the light of the ruling, to limit the number of prescriptions which a physician may write, except that the law specifies no more than a pint per person in a ten-day period. Mr. Palmer declared he believed it the purpose of Congress to leave the physician "unfettered by governmental control," yet he thought that regulations might properly restrict the amount to be sold on any one prescription.

Mr. Palmer called attenion to provisions of law which, apparently, had left the physician to act on his judgment. He suggested then that when a physician abused the privilege he could be dealt with criminally, but added that in no case should the judgment of the physician be supplanted by that of enforcement officials, a situation he believed would result from regulations attempting to control the use of prescriptions.

Replying to the question whether the Government could restrict the number of permits to manufacture, sell or prescribe in any State or community, Mr. Palmer explained that the Volstead Act had limited only the classes to which permits could be issued and had permitted no discrimination between persons within those classes. He said the withholding of permits could not be done legally, even though officials were convinced that fewer permits would suffice in any given State or city.

Mr. Palmer advised officials that they had "ample authority" to write such regulations as they believed necessary to make certain the enforcement of the law. Dry advocates stressed this statement, declaring that by it means would be found which would circumvent and handicap sale of beer and wines and would not throw open the door to manufacture of quantities of high alcoholic beer again as anti-prohibitionists insisted.

KENYON TO VISIT IRELAND.

Washington.—Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, will visit Ireland to obtain information of the conditions there. Although Senator Kenyon has not prominently identified himself with the cause of Irish freedom, he is known to be in deep sympathy with it.

STRIKE HITS DAILY PAPERS.

Two Oklahoma Sheets Are Closed By Printers.

Okmulgee, Okla.—Publication of two Okmulgee newspapers—the Times, a morning paper, and the Democrat, evening—was suspended because of a strike by printers of their respective plants over a failure of union officials and their owners to reach an agreement over new contracts for a wage scale for the year. The papers are under the same management.

ALLIED TROOPS ACCUPY 3 CITIES

Dusseldorf, Duisberg and Ruhrort Seized

OFFER NO RESISTANCE

The German Delegates To The Indemnity Conference At London Leave For Berlin.

Paris.—Allied troops—French, British and Belgian—now occupy three important German industrial and coal-mining cities—Dusseldorf, Duisberg and Ruhrort.

United States troops took no part in the military operations. They remained within their old lines in the Coblenz district.

Dusseldorf was occupied by French, British and Belgian detachments.

Duisberg and Ruhrort were taken over by French and Belgian troops.

Cavalry, infantry and air forces all participated.

Strict measures have been taken in the newly occupied zones to prevent disorders. The German civil authorities have appealed to the populace to remain calm.

Belgium sent a regiment of her crack grenadiers into Germany, but the French Government announced that only a few French reinforcements would be ordered to the front and that no new classes would be called to the colors.

The first French troops entered Dusseldorf at 7:50 o'clock and the occupation was completed in about two hours. There were no outward incidents. Big crowds gathered in the streets and watched soldiers planting batteries of mitrailleuses to sweep all the important squares. The bridges were put under heavy guards.

General Degoutte, commander-in-chief of the French army of occupation, established headquarters at Neuff, opposite Dusseldorf, and directed the occupation of Dusseldorf from that place.

The advancing French troops were supported with light artillery and rapid-fire guns and were accompanied by two squadrons of airmen. On account of the absence of German troops from the neutral zone no opposition was encountered, although there was some sniping. Belgian troops were the first to move into Dusseldorf. A detachment of Belgians armed with mitrailleuses occupied the center of the Dusseldorf bridge spanning the Rhine and stopped all traffic.

"The French Parliament and the country are both solidly behind the Government in the present solemn hour," said the Petit Journal in commenting upon the decision of the Allies to advance into Germany."

TO PUBLISH DRAFT EVADERS.

War Department To Issue Lists When Checking Is Complete.

Washington.—The names of persons who evaded the Selective Service law will be made public by draft districts as rapidly as the lists for the districts can be compiled, it was announced at the War Department. Local draft boards are rapidly completing a final check to make sure that the names of no man shall appear as a draft evader who actually served in some branch of the military service of this country or the Allies. As soon as the final check for a complete district have been received at the War Department the compiled lists will be made available to the press, it was announced. It was understood that the first district compilation would be completed within a few days.

PRAISE FOR MR. WILSON.

South American Papers Pay Ex-Official Tribute.

Montevedieo.—The newspapers in their comment on the inauguration of President Harding devote their principal attention to former President Wilson. El Dia, the organ of the President and the National Administrative Council, calls him "the most illustrious citizen of the United States and the most eminent servant of peace and justice." The newspaper says it would be lamentable if President Harding interferred with the work of rapproachment with South America realized under Mr. Wilson.

FIVE WOMEN CHOSEN IN MAINE.

Will Sit In The Common Council Of Rockland.

Portland, Maine. — Five Mayors, three of them Democrats and two Republicans, were re-elected in Maine cities. In the other three cities which held elections one Republican was elected Mayor without opposition, one candidate indorsed by both Republicans and Democrats defeated an independent and in one city the election was nonpartisan. Women went to the polls in good numbers in most of the cities and in Rockland five women were chosen members of the common council.

800 CHINESE GO DOWN WITH SHIP

Steamer Hong Moh Goes On Rocks Off Lamock Island.

Hong Kong.—More than 800 Chinese are believed to have been drowned in the wreck of the steamer Hong Moh on Lamock Island, on the port of Swatow, Kwangtung province, on March 3. The steamer, which is a British vessel of 3900 tons, owned in Singapore, carried 1100 Chinese on her present trip and only 248 of these have been reported as rescued.

HARDING SENDS GREETING TO FILIPINO PEOPLE.

Manila, P. I.—President Harding's first executive message to the Filipino people was received by Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Senate, and Sergio Osmena, Speaker of the House, in reply to their message of congratulation.

President Harding telegraphed: "With the liveliest sense of appreciation and satisfaction, I have received your congratulations upon the occasion of my inauguration, and I am pleased to reciprocate with assurance of my highest regard and concern for the welfare and prosperity of the Filipino people."

EXTRA SESSION EARLY IN APRIL

President Announces Date as First or Second Monday

HERALDS FULL COOPERATION

Tariff And Tax Discussed—Program Of Legislation To Be Mapped Out In Advance Of Session.

Washington. — President Harding made the announcement that the special session of Congress would be called not before April 4 and might be a week later.

The announcement was made after a White House dinner which leaders of the Senate and House attended. The conference lasted for four hours, and the President said the legislative program had been discussed.

Opposition to the re-enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law as a stop-gap measure until a new law can be enacted developed at the conference, according to some of those attending.

Chairman Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee, was said to have laid before the conference his plans for tariff revision, and the proposal to re-enact the Payne-Aldrich law met with instant opposition from senators present.

Asked about the special session, the President said:

"I can only say to you that it will not be earlier than April 4, and it might possibly be a week later.

"We also discussed a taxation program for the session. We were trying to determine which was the real pressing business for Congress, whether it was emergency tariff legislation or a complete revision of the tax schedules."

"We passed the matter up for further conference after there has been a canvass of the committees in charge of that legislation. It means that instead of going into a session of Congress without knowing whither we are going we are trying to canvass the whole situation and arrive at a program.

"This is the beginning of the program of co-operation between the President and Congress. It is an early step in the fulfillment of what I believe the best policy of conducting the government, bringing the fellows together and getting them acquainted with each others' views."

Ratification of the Colombian treaty was mentioned, the President said, but he indicated that there had been no decision.

The President said Army and Navy matters had only been discussed "very casually." The failure of the appropriation bills had been referred to, he said, in considering what the special session would have to handle.

ACCUSED OFFICER MISSING.

Naval Lieutenant, Charged With Embezzlement, Makes Getaway.

New York.—Lieut. Don H. Robb, United States Navy, charged with embezzling funds from the battleship Tennessee, was reported to have disappeared from a receiving ship in Brooklyn, where he was taken to await the verdict of a court-martial which tried him.

RAILROADS TO CUT WAGES.

Lines In West And Northwest Move Individually.

San Francisco.—A reduction in the wages of common or unskilled labor throughout its system, effective April 16, was announced here by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The minimum will range from 30 cents an hour in the southern division to somewhat higher rates in other zones.

CALLED TO COLORS.

Fourteen Classes In East Macedonia So Ordered By Greece.

Athens.—Fourteen classes of reservists in East Macedonia have been called to the colors, as likewise have the merchant seamen who struck two weeks ago. The calling of the seamen to the colors is a measure taken with a view to restoring the country's overseas communication.

INCIDENT IN OCCUPIED AREA.

Belgian Guard Wounded By Unknown Person.

Brussels.—A Belgian guard was wounded by a bullet fired by an unknown person in the streets of Duisberg, according to a dispatch from that city to the Derniere Heure. The circumstances of the shooting have not been disclosed, but an inquiry is under way. This is the first incident of the kind reported from the newly occupied area.

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Danville.—Mrs. J. A. Greenberg returned from Altavista, where she went to view two negroes held there as suspects in the brutal attack recently made upon her. Neither of the two men were those who attacked her, she said, and they were at once released.

Fredericksburg.—W. S. Cowert, of Northumberland county, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the House of Delegates for Northumberland and Westmoreland counties, subject to the August primary.

Norfolk.—Despondent because of ill health and brooding, it is believed, over what physicians at a hospital in Baltimore told him of his condition about a month ago, Richard L. Forrest, a prominent real estate man, fired a bullet into his brain and died before medical aid could reach him.

Lynchburg. — The Supervisors of Campbell county have let contract for fourteen miles of day roads in that county to Jamison Bros., of Raeford, N. C. Contract price approximates $117,000. A month ago the lowest bid for the same work was about $140,000.

Charlottesville. — John E. Seay, aged 72, a lifelong resident of the county, died at the home of his son-in-law, C. L. Sowell, near "Lego." He had been an invalid for the past seven years. Mrs. Seay was a son of the late William E. Seay, of Fluvanna county, but was born in Albemarle.

Danville.—William Harris, a negro, who was caught armed with a pistol under the bed of Mrs. W. J. Dickerson at her home less than a week ago, pleaded guilty in Corporation Court and was sentenced to serve nine years for attempted burglary. The negro was seen by Mr. Dickerson while he was undressing, and he held him at bay until the police arrived.

Danville.—Rules were issued at the direction of Judge Withers against 12 men of this city who will be required to be present on Saturday morning to show cause why they should not give bond for their good behavior. A similar group was dealt with in February, and those whose excuses were found to be unsatisfactory were required to give a bond of $250.

Lynchburg.—J. W. Hancock, general manager of the Lynchburg Traction and Light Company, has announced that a complete survey of the street car, electric lighting and gas franchises of that company here is being made, and that in the near future application is to be made to the City Council and State Corporation Commission for right to increase rates. Just what rates are to be asked is to be determined by this survey. Street-car fare here has never been more than 5 cents.

Norfolk.—The movies, dancing and busy commercial life are the chief enemies of the church in the home, asserted Rev. Beverly D. Tucker, Episcopal Bishop, at the midday Lenten service in Epworth Methodist Church. Home life should be kept saturated with religious principles and influence, he said. Movies, dancing and other amusements distract the attention, keep the young away from home, where they receive uplifting influences, and tend to draw attention from the work the church is engaged in. Bishop Tucker took for his text the line used by St. Paul greeting those to whom he wrote: "The church which is within thy house."

Harrisonburg. — The first appeal from the order of the State Entomologist to cut all cedar trees within two miles of commercial orchards, heard in Circuit Court here Saturday, resulted in Judge T. N. Haas ruling that no damages were allowable to the owner of the trees other than reimbursement for expense of cutting. The appeal was noted by John Dellinger, of near Coates Store, early in 1920, before the appellate court had passed on the constitutionality of the law, and had been continued on the court docket from term to term. Three other appeals noted at the same time were dismissed when the court's ruling was announced.

Harrisonburg.—Application of the people of the town of Dayton, four miles south of here, for the work of Harrisonburg's fire-fighters, Hose Company, No. 4, was shown when a special committee met the firemen and, besides expressing their thanks, made the company a gift of $100 to help in building their new home. Hose Company, No. 4, recently hurried to Dayton to help fight a fire which destroyed a new high-school building there.

Norfolk.—Moses I. Goldstein, aged 21, a pharmacist, employed at his brother's drug store in Portsmouth, was found dead in bed at his home. About his neck was tightly wound the cord of his bathrobe and through his head was a pistol bullet. Goldstein retired to his room after going home for his supper, and when members of the family went to call him they found him dead. There was no incentive to suicide that any member of the family knows.

64 NEW SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

EDUCATION HEADS FOR ALL CITIES EXCEPT THREE ARE CHOSEN.

PASS OVER ALL CONTENTS

Danville, Newport News And Alexandria Officials Must Still Be Elected—Passing Of Danville A Surprise.

The State Board of Education announced the election of sixty-four division school superintendents—these having no opposition. Elections were made for all the cities except Alexandria, Danville and Newport News. There is a single applicant for Danville, and the passing of the city is a surprise. C. E. Crossland, president of Averett College, is understood to be the choice of certain persons. Dr. Crossland and the trustees of his college are said to have suffered a misunderstanding over the question of dancing, and it is reported that he may resign. His friends are now urging that he be made superintendent of schools.

Following are the elections as announced:

Accomac, G. C. Joynes, Onancock; Albemarle, A. L. Bennett, Charlottesville; Arlington, Fletcher Kemp, Rosslyn; Alleghany, J. G. Jeter, Covington; Amelia, W. R. Wrigglesworth, Blackstone; Amherst, W. L. Tucker, Amherst; Appomattox, N. R. Featherston, Pamplin; Augusta, F. M. Somerville, Staunton, R. F. D. 6.

Bedford, C. M. Abbot, Bellevue; Botetourt, E. A. Painter, Fincastle; Brunswick, W. B. Balentine, Rawlings; Buchanan, M. L. Combs, Grundy.

Charles City, Herman L. Harris, Toano; Charlotte, E. H. Hall, Drakes Branch; Clarke, L. D. Kline, Winchester.

Dinwiddie, G. B. Zehmer, Dinwiddie.

Elizabeth City, J. H. Brent, Hampton; Essex, W. G. Rennolds, Center Cross.

Fauquier, F. Osgood Smith, Warrenton; Franklin, R. A. Prillaman, Rocky Mount.

Giles, R. H. Farrier, Newport; Grayson, Lyle T. Cox, Independence.

Halifax, H. J. Watkins, South Boston; Hanover, J. Walton Hall, Ashland; Henrico, A. C. Cooper, Richmond, Henrico Courthouse; Henry, W. B. Gates, Martinsville; Highland, R. E. Mauzy, Hightown; Isle of Wight, Gavin Rawls, Carrsville.

Lancaster, Frank W. Lewis, Moratico; Loudoun, O. L. Emerick, Purcellville.

Mecklenburg, C. B. Green, Boydton.

Nelson, W. E. Kidd, Lovingston; Norfolk, James Hurst, Norfolk.

Prince Edward, T. J. McIlwaine, Hampden-Sidney; Prince William, Woodstock; Smyth, B. E. Copenhaver, Pulaski, E. L. Darst, Dublin.

Rappahannock, H. D. Hite, Front Royal; Roanoke, R. E. Cook, Salem; Rockbridge, R. M. Irby, Lexington; Rockingham, John C. Myers, Harrisonburg; Russell, R. N. Anderson, Lebanon.

Shenandoah, C. V. Shoemaker, Woodstock; Smyth, B. E. Copenhaver, Marion; Southampton, R. M. Newton, Franklin; Spotsylvania, J. H. Chiles, Fredericksburg.

Tazewell, A. S. Greever, Tazewell.

Wise, J. J. Kelley, Jr., Wise; Wythe, J. A. C. Hurt, Wytheville.

Cities:

Bristol, Roy B. Bowers; Buena Vista, J. P. McClure; Charlottesville, James G. Johnson; Clifton Forge, R. C. Bowton; Fredericksburg, E. F. Birckhead; Harrisonburg, W. H. Keister; Lynchburg, Edward C. Glass; Norfolk, R. A. Dobie; Petersburg, F. M. Martin; Portsmouth, H. A. Hunt; Radford, W. K. Barnett; Richmond, A. H. Hill; Roanoke, D. E. McQuilkin, Staunton, G. L. H. Johnson; Suffolk, John E. Martin; Williamsburg, H. E. Bennett; Winchester, F. E. Clerk.

Exposition Committees Appointed.

A committee was appointed from among the exhibitors of the Made-in-Richmond Exposition, held in the Grays' Armory, to lay plans for a much larger exposition to be held in 1922 than that of this year at a meeting of exhibitors held in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. E. T. Harrison, chairman, presided at the general meeting. Members of committee selected to formulate plans for the proposed exposition for next year and to report back at a meeting to be held at an early date were L. G. Shean, George C. Bidgood, E. M. Hunter, C. W. Saunders, Evans Bowden, E. C. Laird, H. S. Winston and J. Ambler Johnston.

Commission Settles Phone Dispute.

The controversy between the Altamont Telephone Company and the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has been temporarily settled. The Corporation Commission has directed that the two companies resume co-operative operation, and the commission will sit in Alta Vista on March 23 to give both companies the opportunity of showing cause why they should not be fined for failure to give full public service.

Pulaski.—Pulaski Lodge, No. 1067, B. P. O. E., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: B. S Stevens, exalted ruler; L. B. Hurd, esteemed leading knight; David C Laughon, esteemed loyal knight; J. S. Tipton, esteemed lecturing knight; E. G. Otey, treasurer; W. W. Cave, secretary; K. E. Harman, trustee for three years; E. T. Howard, representative to grand lodge; D. E. Seagle, alternate.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

Vice-President vs. Speaker of the House

WASHINGTON.—Is the vice president a more important official of the United States government than the speaker of the house of representatives? Should they get the same salary or should the vice president get $15,000, while the speaker's salary remains at $12,000?

Well, in the last session Senator Pomerene of Ohio moved to amend an item in the sundry civil appropriation bill and make the vice president's salary $15,000 instead of $12,000. The Ohio senator's amendment was passed. Then the following debate took place:

Mr. Smoot—Mr. President, to insure that it will not be overlooked, I ask unanimous consent that in the proper place in the bill the appropriation of $12,000 for the speaker of the house may be changed to $15,000. If that change is not made the question of the speaker's salary could not go to conference, because the house has provided $12,000 for the speaker.

Mr. Warren—Mr. President, I think I ought to say that while the house may contest that point, at the same time there is no exact parallel between the office of speaker and the office of vice president.

Mr. Fletcher—Mr. President, I do not quite agree with the idea that the speaker of the house should receive the same compensation as the vice president. There is no doubt of the importance of the office of speaker of the house, but I cannot agree that the position corresponds to that of vice president of the United States. I think, therefore, a difference should be recognized in the compensation. I cannot, therefore, consent to the request of the Utah senator at this time.

Impeachment of Eleven U. S. Officials

ELEVEN federal officials have been called before impeachment proceedings in the history of the United States. These facts are recalled in connection with the action taken by Representative Welty of Ohio against Federal Judge K. M. Landis.

The first official to be impeached in the United States was William Blount, senator from Tennessee, on July 7, 1797, for conspiring to throw America into war with Spain for England's benefit. He was acquitted.

John Pickering, federal judge for New Hampshire, was impeached March 3, 1803, for drunkenness, and convicted.

Samuel Chase, associate justice of the Supreme court, convicted March 1, 1805, for misconduct at trials.

James Peck, federal judge for Missouri, acquitted January 31, 1831, of charges of tyrannous treatment to counsel.

West H. Humphreys, federal judge for Tennessee, convicted June 26, 1862, for supporting secession.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, charged with usurpation of law, interference with elections, corruption of the veto power and high crimes, was acquitted by one vote May 26, 1868.

William K. Belknap, secretary of war, acquitted August 1, 1876, of charges of accepting bribes.

Charles Swayne, federal judge for Florida, acquitted February 27, 1905, of alleged misconduct in office.

Robert W. Archbald, associate judge, U. S. Commerce court, convicted January 13, 1913, of corrupt collusion with coal miners.

Alston G. Dayton, federal judge for West Virginia, impeached June 12, 1914, proceedings dropped.

John Herrin's "Center of Population"

DURING the last decade the center of population continued to move westward, advancing 9.8 miles in that direction and about one-fifth of a mile north from Bloomington, Ind., where it was located by the census of 1910. The bureau attributed the westward movement in the last decade "principally to the increase of more than 1,000,000 in the population of the state of California."

Geographically speaking, the bureau said, the new center of population is located where the parallel of latitude 39 degrees 10 minutes and 21 seconds north intersects the meridian of longitude 80 degrees 43 minutes and 15 seconds west. This would fix the center near the little village of Whitehall, in southern Indiana, approximately 51 miles southwest of Indianapolis.

This center, less than 300 yards west of the Monroe county line in Owen county, is located on John E. Herrin's farm of 60 acres. The owner of the farm, sixty-six years old, lives on the farm with his wife. The Herrin farm begins in the little town of Whitehall and extends in a southwesterly direction, there being 60 acres of blue grass and heavy timber land in his tract. The Bloomington-Spencer pike road passes directly by the farm and a marker has been erected by a Bloomington newspaper.

A gray-haired, overall-clad farmer stepped forward when the auctioneer at the public sale today paged: "John Herrin!" "You own the center of population, Mr. Herrin," a newspaper reporter exclaimed. "The government census experts have just located the center of population on your farm."

"Gol daru!" was the old farmer's reply.

The crowd at the auction gave three cheers as the Hoosier's face colored with embarrassment. Then one canny neighbor asked: "But will it increase the value of his land?"

Whereupon the auctioneer put up a pig for sale, and the crowd forgot all about the center of population.

Court Martial Sentences to Be Milder

REDUCTION in the number of dishonorable discharges from the army and a grading down in the severity of court-martial sentences are expected by the judge advocate general's department to result from an executive order limiting military peacetime punishment.

A memorandum from the President attached to the order directs that maximum punishment and dishonorable discharges be imposed only in aggravated cases. This is expected to have more effect in reducing penalties, it was stated, than the actual order which reduces punishments for 21 different offenses under the military code.

The old maximum of 18 months' confinement for desertion by men less than one year in service has been reduced to one year, and in cases of more than six months' service from two and a half years to two years. The period of absence for which desertion penalties can be imposed is increased from 30 to 60 days.

The maximum penalty for fraudulent enlistment has been reduced from one year's imprisonment to six months. The greatest reduction of maximum confinement is for assault without deadly weapons, which was five years, reduced to one year. The maximum where weapons are used still is five years.

The maximum for obtaining, under false pretenses, money or property valued at $50 or more is reduced from five years to three years.

Since 1890 the President has been authorized by congress to fix the limit of military punishment by executive order.

U. S. Needs Fireproof Hall of Records

A RECENT fire which destroyed irreplaceable records in the census bureau at Washington has re-enforced the arguments of those urging that a fireproof hall of records be built in Washington. What some of the most important and best known of these documents are and where they are kept are told in a bulletin, issued from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society which is in part:

"While the Constitution is the most important document possessed by the United States, the Declaration of Independence comes first among our great state papers in point of time and probably in the hearts of the American people. The original is in the hands of the Department of State and is kept in a steel case in the State, War and Navy building, which adjoins the White House on the west. The original of the Constitution is locked in the same case.

"Washington's farewell address is not owned by the federal government, but is kept in the New York Public library.

"The next paper to stand out as a milepost in the shaping of a national policy is the message to congress by President Monroe, proclaiming the Monroe doctrine. The original message is in the files of the senate in the capitol building at Washington.

"The Gettysburg address of Lincoln, scrawled in longhand, is in the library of congress at Washington. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is in the library of the State department in Washington. There, too, are all the treaties entered into by the United States."